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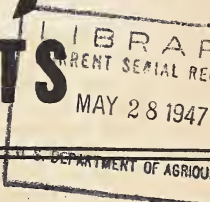
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1947

# Foreign Crops and MARKETS



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World Rice Crop Above Last Season's, But Shortage Will Continue in Asia This Year. (Page 354)

World Peanut Crop Holds at Near-Average Level As Heavy Demand for Vegetable Fats Continues. (Page 357)

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FOR RELEASE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

## L A T E N E W S

Eastern Europe's dark food picture is slowly improving, though food needs are still great. This is the impression of Count Folke Bernadotte, President of the Swedish Red Cross, after a 10-day trip through Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and Austria as verified by the U. S. agricultural attache in Stockholm. Crop prospects in Poland and Hungary are better than in last year. Austria's Chancellor hopes to raise the daily per-capita ration of 1,250 calories to 1,850 by fall. The situation in Rumania, however, the Count described as "almost hopeless", and unless rain fell before May 15 to relieve the prolonged drought little hope was held out for improved food production this year in that country.

Portuguese Africa last year was this country's number one supplier of sisal (excluding Western Hemisphere henequen)--the hard fiber used largely for rope and better grades of cordage. In 1946, imports climbed from a pre-war (1935-39) rate of 330 long tons to 18,250 tons (Angola 6,960, and Mozambique 11,290). British East Africa was next with 13,900 tons, or slightly below the 16,600 tons in prewar. Haiti supplied 17,300 tons, over three times the 1935-39 average. Before the war, the Netherlands East Indies was the chief source of supply. Despite the loss of this source during the war, United States sisal imports for 1942-45 remained high, averaging 58 percent above the 1935-39 level.

Cucumbers imported into Ontario and Quebec are now liable to higher duty. Effective May 15, Canada announced application of an advanced value of 2 cents a pound above invoice prices. The normal duty is 10 percent of invoice value. "Cukes" purchased and in transit to the buyer in Canada on or before May 14 and entered at customs on or before May 24 are exempt from this order. This action marks a return to prewar procedure. Under the trade agreement with this country, Canada can put into effect a higher valuation for duty purposes and advanced duties on cucumbers for a period of 20 weeks out of the season. During much of the war period fresh fruits and vegetables entered Canada under import permits; no advanced valuation or "dump duty" was in effect.

Bulgaria will exchange agricultural products for Czechoslovak industrial equipment. Under a 4-year agreement, the former will ship Czechoslovakia about 6.6 million pounds of tobacco yearly, an amount equal to about one-half that country's total leaf imports last year. In 1946 Bulgaria's share in Czechoslovakia's tobacco imports was 22 percent; the United States 15 percent.

Greek crops have suffered severely from a prolonged drought and a killing frost in mid-April. Total grain yields may be cut 40 percent. Normally the domestic wheat crop meets only about half consumption requirements. The country is also a net importer of other grains. Frost damage to important export crops--table grapes, currants, and raisins--may range from 15 to 40 percent in different areas. In prewar years Greece produced about 85 percent of world currant production, but only 7 percent of that of raisins. It also supplied the tables of central Europe with grapes.

## WORLD RICE PRODUCTION INCREASES 1/

The world rice harvest of 1946-47 (August-July) is now estimated at 7,000 million bushels, 11 percent larger than the wartime low of 6,300 million in the preceding year, but 5 percent less than the prewar average (1935-36/1939-40) of 7,400 million bushels. Information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, regarding the acreages now being planted for the 1947-48 season, points to continued recovery from the decreased volume of rice produced during the war.

If weather conditions are favorable, larger crops should be harvested during the 1947-48 season in Asia and Europe, where the war caused serious declines in production. The 1947 acreage of China, now being planted, is expected to exceed last year's. In India, jute may replace some rice acreage in Bengal, first among the rice-producing Provinces, but in other areas, high wartime acreages will probably be maintained. Philippine production may approximate the prewar output. Of Asia's prewar exporting countries, Burma and Siam are expected to have increased acreages next year, but in French Indochina, acreage planted and harvested will depend to a great extent on political developments.

Rice production of all continents increased in 1946-47, with the possible exception of South America. The largest gain occurred in Asia, where total production is estimated at 6,500 million bushels, or 650 million more than the year before, but only 92 percent of the prewar average. Excluding India's production, Asia's 1946-47 harvest is estimated at 83 percent of the prewar level. India's acreages were increased from 12 to 15 percent above the average (1935-36/1939-40), and yields were good, particularly in Bengal and Madras Provinces, which grow about 60 percent of the total crop. In China and Japan, yields were above average, but smaller acreages planted to rice than formerly, prevented harvesting crops as large as in the prewar period.

In the prewar surplus area of Burma, Siam, and French Indochina, total production appears to be about 60 percent of normal. The combined crops are estimated at about 500 million bushels (16 billion pounds), compared with prewar output of 880 million bushels (28 billion pounds), a difference about equal to former exports. In Burma, where the greatest drop in output of the exporting countries occurred, recovery was most rapid and showed an increase of 60 million bushels, or 44 percent more than in the preceding year.

A large part of the South American crop is now being harvested. Production is estimated to be nearly equal to the record harvest of the preceding year, or more than twice the prewar output. In Brazil, producer of three-fourths of the Continent's rice, the crop is reported to be about the same as last year's very large harvest. Ecuador's outturn may not be so large as last year's bumper crop. Chile's acreage dropped 33 percent below the record of year earlier, and dry weather reduced the yield per acre. 1/ A more extensive statement may be obtained upon request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

(Text continued on page 365; table follows)







WORLD PEANUT CROP SLIGHTLY ABOVE AVERAGE 1/

World peanut production for 1946 is placed at 9.6 million short tons, according to the most recent estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is a decline of less than 1 percent from the 1945 crop, and a rise of the same proportion over the average (1935-39) output. In 1947 a slightly larger crop is in prospect. Increases last year in the United States, China, India, and British West Africa, all major producing areas, which account for about 85 percent of world output, were offset by decreases in French West Africa, the Netherlands Indies, and Argentina.

In North America, production increased by 20,000 tons, about 17,000 of which occurred in the United States, but acreage was maintained at the same level as in 1945. The Continent ranks third in peanut output. Though the United States crop, which has reached over a million tons for the fifth consecutive year, was down somewhat from the 1943 peak harvest, it was still almost 70 percent greater than the prewar average.

Contrary to earlier reports, production in Asia, which supplies about three-fourths of the world's peanut output, surpassed that of a year earlier as a result of increases in India and China. India harvested 3.9 million tons, compared with 3.8 million in 1945 and the 1935-39 average of 3.3 million. China's 1946 crop of 2.5 million tons was larger than the 2.3 million in 1945 but smaller than the 1935-39 average of 2.9 million.

No official figures are available for the Netherlands Indies for the past 2 years, but indications are that the 1946 harvest was considerably less than in the previous years, despite the fact that wartime production surpassed the prewar average.

A decrease of about 4 percent is estimated for the 1946 peanut output in Africa, which as a continent ranks second. This was due to the short crop in French West Africa, normally the largest producing area of the Continent. Production dropped principally because of the lack of consumer goods. Peanut output in British West Africa, on the other hand, has shown a marked increase. The Nigerian crops have been exceedingly good for the past 2 years; in fact, the 1946 output is reportedly beyond the capacity of the railways to move for several months, and unless the promised new equipment is received, a sizeable portion of the crop may be lost. In contrast to the French West African situation, the natives of British West Africa have been supplied with consumer goods sufficient to encourage greater production. In addition, the rise in the price of peanuts has stimulated greater efforts toward expansion.

South American production was 20,000 tons less than in 1945, from about the same acreage, owing largely to the short Argentine crop. Uruguay's production was 10 percent greater than a year ago, and the yield per acre was the highest on record.

1/ A more extensive statement on this subject may be obtained upon request to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

(Text continued on page 365; table follows)



PEANUTS a/: Acreage and production in specified areas, year of harvest,  
 average 1935-39, annual 1943-46

Continent and country	Acreage b/						Production													
	Average 1935-39		1943		1944		1945		1946		Average 1935-39		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres	1,000	acres
North America:																				
Guatemala .....	1	2	114	108	-	62	3,160	3,168	74	3,168	614.7	1,088.2	1,040.4	1,021.1	44.0	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico .....	33	3,492	3,492	3,068	-	3,160	3,168	614.7	1,088.2	1,040.4	1,021.1	44.0	1,037.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States .....	1,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean:																				
Cuba .....	-	133	67	118	118	118	118	8.4	35.0	25.0	23.5	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic .....	-	31	30	44	44	44	44	3.8	8.4	4.6	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total d/ .....	1,800	3,800	3,300	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,400	640.0	1,184.0	1,114.0	1,103.0	1,125.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe:																				
Bulgaria e/ .....	5	4	2	3	3	3	3	2.2	1.0	.6	.5	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy .....	2	7	6	7	7	7	7	1.6	5.5	3.9	4.9	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain .....	24	19	19	-	-	-	-	17	23.3	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (excluding U.S.S.R.) d/ .....	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	28.0	20.0	19.0	22.0	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)																				
.....	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia:																				
Burma .....	784	-	-	-	-	-	-	192.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China proper (22 Provinces) g/ .....	3,639	3,146	3,203	3,214	559	3,214	3,219	6,913.4	2,374.5	2,398.2	2,342.6	2,459.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manchuria and Jehol. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French India .....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Indochina .....	42	116	98	98	-	-	-	16.0	31.0	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India .....	7,535	9,808	10,574	10,273	-	-	-	5,295.7	4,281.8	4,318.7	3,881.9	3,911.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan .....	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Formosa .....	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.7	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kwantung Leased Territory .....	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Java and Madura .....	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	289.1	347.2	314.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippine Islands .....	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (excluding U.S.S.R.) d/ .....	13,200	15,100	16,000	15,200	15,200	15,200	15,200	7,040.0	7,471.0	7,432.0	6,997.0	6,916.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America:																				
Argentina .....	207	269	359	351	-	-	-	87.3	105.9	219.2	174.4	153.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	28.3	46.0	27.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay .....	29	38	-	-	-	-	-	19.4	10.4	4.4	4.8	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay .....	5	17	12	15	15	15	16	1.2	2.0	3.9	5.4	5.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total d/ .....	400	500	600	600	600	600	600	129.0	156.0	283.0	221.0	200.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Continent and country	Average		Acreage b/		Production	
	1943	1944	1943	1944	1943	1944
	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres	1,000 : acres
Africa:						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	43	58	55		8.1 : 11.3	11.5
Belgian Congo	f/ 245				f/ 65.1	
Tanganyika	c/ 277				h/ 23.4	5.6
Uganda	c/ 156	286			h/ 2.2	9.8
Gambia					h/ 58.1	
Egypt	23	26	27	25	17.2 : 18.6	22.0
French Equatorial Africa and Cameroun	388				f/ 58.8	
French West Africa	c/ 2,955				h/ 875.9	275.6
Madagascar	14	19	27	31	6.6	7.1
Mozambique h/					42.9	13.2
Nigeria and Camerouns					h/ 354.7	500.0
Angola	18				6.2	
Portuguese Guinea h/					28.0	38.9
Union of South Africa k/	56				12.0	14.4
Total d/	6,120	5,500	4,000	5,500	1,673.0	1,350.0
Oceania:						
Australia	c/ 14	16	16	19	25.0	6.1
Total d/	15	20	20	25	7.0	8.0
Total world	21,600	25,000	24,000	24,800	9,532.0	10,198.0
					9,860.0	9,613.0
					1,748.0	1,288.0

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to prewar boundaries except as noted.

a/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year.

b/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible.

c/ Average of less than 5 years.

d/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

e/ Beginning with 1943, figures include Southern Dobrudja.

f/ One year only.

g/ Partly estimated.

h/ Export figures.

i/ Beginning with 1943, figures represent south Korea only.

j/ Exports from Kenya and Uganda.

k/ European farms only.

## COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS, AND FEEDSARGENTINE CORN CROP  
LESS THAN EXPECTED

Argentina's 1947 corn crop is reported at 242 million bushels, according to the first official corn estimate released this season. At that figure, the outturn would be substantially below earlier expectations of a production of 300 to 375 million bushels, and about 20 percent less than average. It is, however, considerably larger than the small crops of the past two seasons.

The latest estimate places the planted acreage at 8,925,000 acres, or the smallest since 1923-24. It is too early for an estimate of the acreage harvested, but on a planted basis, yields appear to be better than average. Harvested acreage during the past 10 years averaged slightly less than 70 percent of the planted area.

Carry-over stocks on April 1 were estimated to be at a very low level, and the total supply based on the new figure for production would be about 255 million bushels. Allowing 80 million bushels for domestic use, shrinkage, and loss, about 175 million bushels would remain for export or carry-over during the season ended March 31, 1948.

ARGENTINA: Corn acreage, yield per acre, and production,  
1946-47, with comparisons

Year a/	Acreage		Average yield		Production
	Planted	Harvested	per:acre		
			Planted	Harvested	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	:	:	: 1,000
	: <u>acres</u>	: <u>acres</u>	: <u>Bushels</u> :	<u>Bushels</u>	: <u>bushels</u>
Average -	:	:	:	:	:
1933-34 to 1942-43 .....	15,089:	10,478 :	20.2 :	29.1 :	305,398
1943-44 .....	10,903:	9,144 :	31.5 :	37.6 :	343,681
1944-45 .....	9,927:	5,077 :	11.8 :	23.0 :	116,745
1945-46 .....	9,762:	6,461 :	14.4 :	21.8 :	140,701
1946-47 .....	b/8,925:	c/ :	27.1 :	c/ :	d/242,112
	:	:	:	:	:

From official sources.

a/ Dates refer to crop years, the crop being planted principally in September-October, and the main harvest period usually covering March-May.

b/ Third estimate.

c/ Not available.

d/ First estimate.

FATS AND OILS**PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS  
LARGE, PRICES DECLINE**

Philippine copra exports have continued to be surprisingly large despite a recent recession in the market. April shipments, amounting to 99,200 short tons, brought the January-April figure to 399,400, compared with the revised total of 672,400 in 1946. In recent weeks, however, the copra market has been slow with only a few sales to European countries, chiefly France, and to the United States Pacific Coast at \$160 to \$165 per ton. The highest price reported to have been paid for copra was \$255 early in April.

Under terms of an agreement between the United States and the Philippine Governments, in effect from August 8 to December 6, 1946, the f.o.b. price for copra was \$103.50 per ton and for coconut oil 7-1/8 cents per pound. The Manila wholesale prices to producers during the first 2 weeks in May ranged from 24 to 26 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$109 to \$118 per ton) and were as low as 19 pesos (\$86) in producing areas. At the same time coconut oil dropped from 1 peso to 85 centavos per kilogram (22.7 to 19.3 cents per pound).

In view of the inactive market, the International Emergency Food Council has increased recommended 1947 allocations of Philippine copra from 439,000 to 485,000 tons (in terms of oil) and now permits recipients with allocations of 20,000 tons or less to lift the entire quantity as shipping space becomes available. Countries with allocations over 20,000 may lift 75 percent under the same condition.

Philippine copra producers are eager to build oil mills and other factories for local utilization. They also favor standardization and grading of copra and the organization of producers' cooperatives among coconut growers.

**ARGENTINE TALLOW  
EXPORTS DOWN, LARD UP**

Argentine tallow exports of 2,372 short tons during March 1947 registered a sharp decline from the two previous months. The total for the first quarter was 12,000 tons, 2,000 less than in the same period last year, but one-third of the total for 1946 when exports were much below normal. Despite this fact, Argentina still holds first place as an exporter.

Lard shipments continued upward, amounting to 8,570 tons during January-March, compared with 8,210 in the corresponding months last year. Exports of lard increased annually from 1940 until last year when only 15,000 tons left the country. The principal destinations of both tallow and lard were other Latin American and European countries. Small quantities went to the Union of South Africa and to China.



### DUTCH WHALE-OIL OUTPUT TO EASE FAT SUPPLY

The Netherlands' low fat ration, prevalent since the early 1940's, will be relieved somewhat this year by the whale-oil output, which is unofficially placed at over 14,000 short tons. The Antarctic voyage of the "Willem Barendsz" marked the return of the Netherlands to an industry in which that country was prominent more than three-quarters of a century ago. Though the 1947 whale-oil production fell far short of the pre-voyage goal of 22,000 tons, the additional fat supply will help considerably, especially in meeting the needs of the margarine industry. In prewar years the Netherlands was Europe's third largest importer of whale oil, ranking next to Great Britain and Germany.

### TOBACCO

#### DOMINICAN TOBACCO CROP, EXPORTS DOWN

The 1946-47 tobacco crop in the Dominican Republic is estimated by reliable trade sources at 33 million pounds, or less than one-half last year's large outturn of about 72 million. In 1946, sufficient supplies were available to provide for record exports of about 63 million pounds. Reports indicate that foreign buyers this season are contracting for export leaf at prices ranging from 6.4 to 7.3 cents per pound, compared with an average of from 7.3 to 8.2 cents paid to farmers in 1946. There may be some difficulty in disposing of the 1946-47 crop, however, since dollar exchange is short in the important markets of France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Dominican exporters demand payment for tobacco in dollars.

Exports of leaf from the Republic during the first quarter of 1947 totaled 10.4 million pounds, valued at \$1,371,000, compared with 14 million pounds during the corresponding quarter of 1946. The Netherlands and Spain were the most important purchasers this year, although France and Belgium took considerable quantities.

#### CHILE'S TOBACCO IMPORTS UP SHARPLY IN 1946

Last year, Chile imported a total of 1,592,000 pounds of leaf tobacco--by far the largest quantity in recent years. Most of the imports originated in Cuba, although the United States supplied 70,000 pounds. Imports from all sources during the 5 years 1940-44 averaged 320,000 pounds annually. Chile depends on domestic supplies for the bulk of its tobacco requirements.

Chile's 1946-47 tobacco crop is forecast at 10.4 million pounds from 5,700 acres, according to recent information from the American Embassy at Santiago. Last season's production amounted to about 9.2 million pounds. Most of the tobacco grown in the country consists of Paraguay and Havana types, but there is an insignificant outturn of Virginia-type, flue-cured, and Burley.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERSWEEKLY COTTON PRICES  
ON FOREIGN MARKETSCOTTON: Spot prices of certain foreign growths  
and qualities in specific markets

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1947	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in: foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound
Alexandria		:Kantar			
Ashmouni, Good.....	5-15	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 39.00	: 32.51
Ashmouni, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 37.00	: 30.84
Giza 7, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 41.75	: 34.80
Giza 7, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 38.75	: 32.30
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 41.00	: 34.18
Karnak, F.G.F.....	"	: "	: "	: 38.50	: 32.09
Bombay		:Candy			
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	: 430.00	: 16.54
Broach, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 495.00	: 19.04
Sind American, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	: 540.00	: 20.77
Punjab " 289-F, Fine....	"	: "	: "	: 620.00	: 23.85
Kampala, East African.....	"	: "	: "	: 920.00	: 35.39
Buenos Aires		:Metric ton			
Type B.....	5-17	: 2204.6 lbs.	:Peso	:2450.00	: 33.09
Lima		:Sp. quintal			
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	:160.00	: 24.27
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "		: (not quoted)
Recife		:Arroba			
Mata, Type 5.....	5-16	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro	: 125.00	: 20.57
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 125.00	: 20.57
Sao Paulo		: "			
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	: 148.50	: 24.43
Torreon		:Sp. quintal			
Middling, 15/16".....	"	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 139.50	: 28.31

Compiled from weekly cables from representatives abroad.

a/ Nominal.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTSSOUTH AMERICAN FRUIT  
EN ROUTE TO U. S.

Two more boats from Argentina and one from Chile are en route to United States ports, carrying 17,813 boxes of apples, 5,443 boxes of pears, and 43,442 boxes of grapes.

The new shipments by country of origin, name of ship, and sailing date are as follows:

Argentina - Mormacgulf, May 7, destination New York, pears 4,267 boxes and grapes 19,087 boxes. Mormacsun, May 8, destination New York, pears 1,176 boxes, and grapes 16,633 boxes. Chile - Santa Catalina, May 15, apples 17,813 boxes, and grapes 7,722 boxes.

### LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

#### URUGUAY WOOL MARKET SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

The improvement in the wool market noticed in March was fairly well maintained in April. Buying activity was confined chiefly to the finer qualities. Superfine crossbreds in late April were bringing 35.8 to 37.3 cents a pound. This is about 10 percent above a year earlier.

Wool has been slow in coming to market this season and exports have been smaller. Receipts at Montevideo for the first 7 months (to April 21) totaled 94 million pounds against 122 million pounds a year earlier. Exports from October to March totaled only 56 million pounds or 78 percent of last season's for the same period. Shipments to the United States amounted to 24 million pounds, approximately 45 percent of last year's total for the period but still materially above the prewar average.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### BRAZIL'S COFFEE EXPORTS RISE IN FIRST QUARTER

During the first quarter of 1947, Brazil exported 3.6 million bags of coffee, of which 2.4 million bags were destined to the United States, 0.9 million bags to Europe, and 0.3 million bags to other countries. This compares with exports of 3.2 million bags during the first quarter of last year, with 2.4 million bags going to the United States, 0.5 million bags to Europe, and 0.3 million bags to other countries.

No official estimate covering the entire 1947-48 coffee production is yet available. The crop in the State of Sao Paulo, where approximately 57 percent of Brazil's coffee is produced, is estimated at 8.4 million bags (exportable production).

#### CUBA'S COFFEE CROP TO MEET DOMESTIC NEEDS

Cuba's 1946-47 coffee crop, the bulk of which already has been marketed, is estimated at 545,000 bags of 132 pounds each. This compares with last year's short crop of 382,000 bags and the 1940-44 average of 507,000 bags. Since July 1945, exports of Cuban coffee have been prohibited, and from time to time the Government of Cuba has found it necessary to authorize imports of coffee. Although domestic consumption has increased greatly during recent years, the current large crop is considered sufficient to meet requirements until the next crop is ready for market.

## WORLD RICE PRODUCTION

(Continued from page 354)

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. For this report, the Committee was composed of Joseph A. Becker, Chairman, C. M. Purves, Fred J. Rossiter, Russell S. Kifer, Thelma Willahan, O.K. Moore, Karl J. Pelzer, and Lois Bacon.

## WORLD PEANUT CROP

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1947 prospects: Indications point to a somewhat larger peanut crop in 1947. An interesting feature of this year's outlook is the British project for mechanized production in east and central Africa (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 3, page 149). This project provides for development of 3.2 million acres by 1952, an area equal to the 1946 harvested acreage for this crop in the United States. The possibility of initiating such a scheme in British West Africa is also under serious consideration. In any event the British will continue stimulating increased production by supplying consumer goods.

The French also plan an extensive development of peanut production, particularly by using machinery. They too hope to be able to encourage output by supplying a sufficient amount of incentive goods.

It is likely that greater production will also be encouraged in China and India since peanuts are so important both for food and for export in these countries. It has been officially announced that India will export 123,00 tons of peanuts and 85,000 tons of oil in 1947.

North American production is not expected to increase very greatly in 1947, since the United States intentions to plant are indicated as 3.8 million acres, a decrease of about 3 percent from the 1946 plantings. The farm price of farmers' stock peanuts of the 1947 crop will be supported at 90 percent of parity as of July 15, 1947, or essentially the same as last year.

South American output in 1947 will likely be down as Argentina, the largest producer, planted 20 percent less than in 1946, according to the third official estimate. This is a reflection of the apparent dissatisfaction of growers with the Government's buying price, which is low compared with the export price.

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